

Selected Poetry.

Mr. Nobody.

I know a funny little man,
As quiet as a mouse,
Who does the mischief that is done
In everybody's house.
There's no one ever sees his face,
And yet we all agree,
That every plate we break was cracked
By Mr. Nobody.
'Tis he who tears our books,
Who leaves our doors ajar,
He pulls the buttons from our shirts,
And scatters pine afar.
That squeaking door will always squeak,
For, prithee, don't you see,
We leave the cilling to be done
By Mr. Nobody.
The finger marks upon the door,
By none of us are made;
We never have the blinds unrolled,
To let the curtains fade;
The ink we never spill; the boots
That lying round you see,
Are not our boots! They belong
To Mr. Nobody.

Humorous.

Words that burn. Rejected communications.

The place for good pork is said to be "on the Rhine."

What is a parrot's natural language? Polly-got, was supposed.

Editors ought to live cheap—they get "bored" for nothing.

Josh Billings says codfish are better than umbrellas to keep you dry.

Can a woman who tells fortunes from a tea-cup be called a saucer-ess?

A sufferer complains that squeaking boots "murder sleep" in church.

What a difference it makes whether you put "Dr." before or after a man's name.

A Norfolk paper says there is a man in Norwich so ugly, that with six frowns he can kill a bulldog.

"What, is pride, my son?" "Walking with a cane when you ain't lame," replied the intelligent boy.

Never confide in a young man,—new pails leak. Never tell your secrets to the aged,—old doors seldom shut closely.

A young gentleman, speaking of a young beauty's yellow hair, called it pure gold. "It ought to be," quoth an old bachelor, "it looks like twenty-four carats."

At a Nighthall hotel, the following unique bill was presented to a gentleman who had made a few hours' sojourn at the establishment: "For eating yourself and horse four and thrifpence."

A boy who heard the quotation, "A little learning is a dangerous thing," wished to stop going to school, because he was afraid he should not live long enough to get past the dangerous point.

A subscriber writes to an editor in the West: "I don't want your paper any longer." To which the editor replied, "I wouldn't make it any longer if you did; its present length suits me very well."

An Irishman, who lived in a garret, being asked what part of the house he occupied, answered, "If the house were turned topsy-turvy, I'd be livin' on the first floor."

The attachment of some ladies to their lap-dogs amounts, in some instances, to infatuation. An ill-tempered lap-dog, biting a piece out of a male visitor's leg, his mistress thus expressed her compassion: "Poor little dear creature! I hope it will not make him sick!"

An Irishman, swearing before a magistrate, against his three sons, thus concluded his affidavit: "and this deponent further saith, that the only one of his children who showed him any real filial affection was his youngest son Larry, for he never struck him when he was down!"

A good story is told of a certain prominent railroad gentleman of Philadelphia, who is equally renowned for his ability to make a joke. A railroad employee whose home is in Avon, came on Saturday night to ask for a pass to visit his family.

"You are in employ of the railroad?" inquired the gentleman alluded to.

"Yes."

"You receive your pay regularly?"

"Yes."

"Well, now, suppose you worked for a farmer instead of a railroad, would you expect your employer to hitch up his team every Saturday night and carry you home?"

This seemed a poser, but it wasn't.

"No," was the man's prompt reply, "I would not expect that; but if the farmer had his team all hitched up, and was going my way, I should call him a darned mean cuss if he wouldn't let me ride."

Mr. Employee came out three minutes afterwards with a pass good for twelve months.

The Rural Carolinian for February. The Charleston Daily News, of February 1st, says: In a few short months The Rural Carolinian has, by its attractive appearance and varied contents of never failing merit, become a standard Agricultural Magazine, and is this day as anxiously looked for and attentively perused by its thousands of readers as if it had been published for a century. Its devotion to the practical and scientific development of Southern agriculture gives it a peculiar character and value, not only to the people of the South, whom it more immediately affects, but also to Northerners and Europeans, to whom the South is a sort of China or Japan, but recently opened to their investigation. The number now before us is a splendid illustration of what brains and enterprise can do when aided by the sympathy and interest of our entire people. With sixty-eight pages of reading matter (four more than the usual number) it has not an article in it that would not please the most practical farmer, and yet there is much to entertain and instruct the general reader. The illustrations are as useful as well as ornamental, and the likenesses of DeSceps is worthy of being preserved as a life-like representation of a great man, the moving spirit of a wonderful achievement. The typographical execution is superb, and the publication, as a whole, is one of which our regenerated South may well feel proud.

ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—An Act to Designate the Officer by whom Sales Ordered by the Courts of Common Pleas and Judges thereof, and the Courts of Probate, shall be made.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That all sales of personal or real estate, or other interest, hereafter ordered to be made by the Courts of Common Pleas and Judges thereof, or Court of Probate, shall be made by the sheriff of the county in which said real or personal estate or other interest, is at the time said sale is ordered.

Sec. 2. That in all sales by said sheriff under the order of Courts of Common Pleas, exercising common law jurisdiction, or under the order of Courts of Probate, the fees of said sheriff shall be the same as now fixed by law, for sales by sheriffs under executions issued from the Courts of Common Pleas, exercising common law jurisdiction; and that in all sales under the order of Courts of Common Pleas exercising equity jurisdiction, the fees of said sheriff shall be the same as those now fixed by law for sales by sheriffs under executions issued from Courts of Common Pleas exercising common law jurisdiction.

Approved 27th day of January, 1870.

THE OLEANS FAMILY IN FRANCE.—The Oleans family are enjoying, says a Paris correspondent, form one of the significant signs of the times. Many of the most eminent men of the French empire are staunch supporters of the family, and it is generally believed that MM. Jules Favre, Jules Simon, Ernest Picard and others will strenuously exert themselves to secure their ultimate restoration. It is said that the Emperor de Gaulle, the family with a sort of phobia. M. De Gaulle has presented a second petition to the Senate, praying a repeal of the laws which exile the houses of Bourbon and Orleans, and while it is deemed certain that the petition will be rejected, it is believed that it will help the feeling in favor of the latter. This feeling has been strikingly manifested on the occasion of the funeral of the Duchess D'Angoulême, in England, when hundreds of Frenchmen crossed the channel to attend it; and again at the celebration of the mass in St. Ferdinand's Chapel, at Neuilly, which was attended by 2,000 persons. Quite as imposing a demonstration is also anticipated a Chantilly where still another funeral service is to be celebrated.

Mr. Walter M. Gibson, a former resident of our District, who was lately on a visit, in company with his daughter, to their relative near Pendleton, arrived in San Francisco by the overland route on the 19th January. His daughter sailed in the steam or Idaho, on the 23d, for the islands, in company with many friends. Mr. Gibson remains in San Francisco until the 26th of February, engaged in organizing a company who are going with him to the islands to cultivate sugar on shares. There is great activity in the islands on account of expected reduction of duty on sugar. The King has appointed all Americans for his cabinet. This looks to annexation. The prices of passage to San Francisco are now fixed: By steamship from New York, \$100, first cabin; \$60, second cabin, including all expenses. By overland, first class from New York, \$160; from Washington City, \$180; second class, \$100 and \$95. Emigrant ticket, \$75, all payable in currency.

[Anderson Intelligence.]

A MEETING of the members of the South Carolina Institute and of the Charleston County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, was held in Charleston on the 9th, at which further arrangements were made for the contemplated fair on the 15th November next. A resolution was also adopted, that the President of the South Carolina Institute be requested to invite a convention of the various County Agricultural and Mechanical and Immigration Societies, to be held in Charleston on the first Tuesday in May next to confer upon the questions of immigration, labor and the further development of the agricultural resources of the State.

SMALL WOUNDS.—The editor of the Keowee Courier, writing from Columbia, thus refers to the great necessity of placing honest and capable men into office: "We have to live under this Government until it is modified by the growth of public virtue and enlightenment. Whatever change may then be effected will not be sudden, as if by magic, but gradual, and by earnest effort on the part of the people. The good time when principles shall prevail will come, if at all, in this way. Until the country is prepared for this, let us have as good a Government as possible."

Col. Joseph Avery, of Edgemoor, an old soldier of the Mexican war, and who also served faithfully during the late war, died of the prevailing epidemic, meningitis, on 24 instant, after a short illness. His age was forty-eight.

Equality Life Insurance Company, of Virginia.



Principal Office, No. 1015, Main Street, Richmond, Va.

Reasons why every one should insure in the Equality Life Insurance Company, of Virginia:

1st. It is more liberal to the insured than any other company, and will eventually become so.

2d. It circulates its money among its policyholders, who are the insured.

3d. The loans of this Company are as liberal as those of any other company.

4th. The dividends of this Company are as liberal as those of any other company.

5th. The Company is managed by a board of directors, who are the insured.

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Greenville & Columbia Railroad.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Greenville, S. C., January 19th, 1870. The following Schedule will be run daily, Sunday excepted, commencing with High Water on South Carolina Road, up and down, and with Night Train on Charleston, Columbia and Augusta Road going South:

Train	Time
Leave Greenville	7:40 a.m.
Arrive Columbia	10:10 a.m.
Leave Columbia	10:10 a.m.
Arrive Greenville	12:40 p.m.
Leave Greenville	1:40 p.m.
Arrive Columbia	4:10 p.m.
Leave Columbia	4:10 p.m.
Arrive Greenville	6:40 p.m.

The Train will return from Belton to Anderson on Monday and Friday mornings.

JAMES O. MEREDITH, General Superintendent.

South Carolina Railroad Co.

General Superintendent's Office, Greenville, S. C., September 15, 1869. The following Schedule for Passenger Trains will be observed from this date:

Day Passenger Train.

Train	Time
Leave Greenville	7:40 a.m.
Arrive Columbia	10:10 a.m.
Leave Columbia	10:10 a.m.
Arrive Greenville	12:40 p.m.
Leave Greenville	1:40 p.m.
Arrive Columbia	4:10 p.m.
Leave Columbia	4:10 p.m.
Arrive Greenville	6:40 p.m.

Night Passenger Train.

Train	Time
Leave Greenville	7:40 p.m.
Arrive Columbia	10:10 p.m.
Leave Columbia	10:10 p.m.
Arrive Greenville	12:40 a.m.

The Camden Train.

Will continue to run the following schedule:

Train	Time
Leave Greenville	7:40 a.m.
Arrive Columbia	10:10 a.m.
Leave Columbia	10:10 a.m.
Arrive Greenville	12:40 p.m.

(Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.)

Arrive at Columbia 11:00 a.m. Leave 1:45 p.m.

Daily (Sundays Excepted.)

Leave Camden 6:35 a.m. Arrive Greenville 9:25 a.m.

Kingville 3:15 p.m. Arrive Camden 6:05 p.m.

H. T. PEAKE, General Superintendent.

Charleston, Columbia & Augusta R. R.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Charleston, S. C., January 15, 1870. The following Schedule for Passenger Trains will be observed from this date:

Day Passenger Train.

Train	Time
Leave Charleston	7:40 a.m.
Arrive Columbia	10:10 a.m.
Leave Columbia	10:10 a.m.
Arrive Charleston	12:40 p.m.
Leave Charleston	1:40 p.m.
Arrive Columbia	4:10 p.m.
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Arrive Charleston	6:40 p.m.

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H. T. PEAKE, General Superintendent.

Charleston Advertisements.

FERTILIZERS.

Soluble South Sea Guano. Rhodes' Ground Gypsum.

Under the direction of Dr. N. A. Pratt, Chemist for the Sulphuric Acid and Super-Phosphate Company.

SOLUBLE PHOSPHORIC ACID, in the form of SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF LIME, or DISSOLVED BONE PHOSPHATE, is the basis of all good Fertilizers, and these are valuable in the ratio of Soluble Phosphate of Lime which is contained in them.

The immense deposits of Phosphate of Lime which were discovered in 1867 in South Carolina, by Dr. Pratt, consists mainly of Insoluble Phosphate of Lime, which is made available as a Fertilizer by being ground to powder, and reduced by Sulphuric Acid to such a condition as to make it insoluble phosphate soluble in water, and thus made capable of being taken up by growing plants. The insoluble Phosphate found in any commercial Fertilizer is of no more value to the plant than the original Phosphate rock. The greater the proportion of this Soluble Phosphate which any Fertilizer contains, the less the quantity required per acre, and consequently the cheaper Fertilizer is that containing the highest per cent of Soluble Phosphate.

Impressed with these truths, the SULPHURIC ACID and SUPER-PHOSPHATE COMPANY have erected at Charleston the first extensive Acid Chambers south of Baltimore, and are able to offer to planters the Highest per cent of Soluble Phosphate of Lime known in any market.

Their Fertilizers are offered under two forms:

1. ETIWAN NO. 1.—Pure Soluble Phosphate, guaranteed to contain 24 per cent of Dissolved Bone Phosphate of Lime, 50 per ton, 10 per cent discount for cash.

2. ETIWAN NO. 2.—Peruvian Super-Phosphate, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Dissolved Bone Phosphate, and 14 to 15 per cent of Ammonia, with a sufficient addition of Peruvian Guano to adapt it to all crops, \$70 per ton, 10 per cent discount for cash.

WE ALSO OFFER

DISSOLVED BONE, of high grade, for planters or manufacturers, who may desire to mix into any other compost, and we suggest that this is the best and cheapest method for manufacturing to transport the Sulphuric Acid contained in the mixture. Will be sold at a fixed rate for each per cent.

WM. C. BEE & CO., AGENTS, NO. 14 ADGER'S WHARF.

DAVID & STRADLEY, Agents, Greenville, S. C.

December 29

WM. M. BIRD & CO'S

VESTAL OIL, FOR ILLUMINATING.

PUT UP IN FIVE AND TEN GALLON PACKAGES, FOR FAMILY USE.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS!

SAFETY GUARANTEED!

BURNS LONGER THAN ORDINARY OIL, AND ABOVE ALL, IS PERFECTLY SAFE. Read what Professor SHEPARD says:

"LABORATORY OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE, Queen-Street, Charleston, S. C.

Messrs. Wm. M. Bird & Co: GENTLEMEN—I have examined the sample of Vestal Oil sent by you, and determined the 'fire point,' i.e., the temperature at which the oil becomes inflammable, to be above 130 degrees Fahrenheit. The United States standard requires 110 degrees Fahrenheit. As the 'fire point' of this oil is 20 degrees Fahrenheit above the required standard, the oil is to be regarded as safe, and thus supplies a great want of the Community. Very respectfully, CHARLES U. SHEPARD, Jr., M.D."

WM. M. BIRD & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, AND DEALERS IN STRICTLY PURE OILS AND PAINTS, NO. 203 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FOR SALE BY Harrison & Marshall, Agents, Greenville, S. C.

January 12

FARMERS!

BAUGH'S

RAW BONE

SUPERPHOSPHATE

OF

LIME.

I AM now receiving my supplies of this Manure, and planters can rely upon getting it fully up to standard, as per analysis. All bought from myself or authorized agents, will guarantee; as every earthen sold is analyzed on arrival here, and the high character of the Manure fully kept up.

J. H. ROBSON, Sole Agent for South Carolina, Nos. 1 and 2, Atlantic Wharf, Charleston, S. C.

David & Stradley, Agents for Greenville County.

Prof. Shepard says of analysis made October 16th, 1869: "A valuable Manure, and decidedly superior to the article of last year."

Experiment made by M. C. Hammond, of Beech Island, S. C.: No manure—807 lbs seed cotton per acre. 175 lbs Peruvian Guano—1025 lbs seed cotton per acre. 375 lbs Baugh's—1480 lbs seed cotton per acre.

Dec 22

G. CLACIUS & WITTE, NORTH EAST CORNER OF FRABER'S WHARF, ON CUSTOM HOUSE SQUARE, CHARLESTON, S. C., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &C., &C